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GETTYSBURG STORM SWEPT

BRINGS RELIEF TO THOUSANDS.

Soldier in Blue and One in Gray
March to Scent of Pickett's
Charge and "Bury Hatchet."

Gettysburg, Pa., July 3.—A roaring storm swept down out of the Blue Ridge plateau of Gettysburg yesterday bringing needed relief to thousands of veterans in Blue and Gray who have sweltered for four days in an atmosphere dangerous in the city of 50,000 weary men. For more than a half hour the rain came pouring down upon sun-cracked and windswept encampment grounds. It charged with violent thundering over the ground that Pickett covered in '63. Its salvos of thunder were like the booming guns of Meade and Lee but the thermometer dropped with wonderful agility and the lightning cleared the air of its burden of humidity.

The veterans lashed down their tents and showed they had not forgotten the old days, for not a tent was blown over, so far as reports showed last night and not a veteran was injured.

Last night the veterans were really able to enjoy themselves for the first time since their arrival, although the ground was slippery, the roads a half inch deep in mud.

MILITARY DAY.

Yesterday was military day at the big tent, but comparatively few veterans appeared to listen to the speech-making and to hear the bands playing "Turkey in the Straw," "Old Black Joe" and other well known airs.

Col. Andrew Cowan of Louisville acted as presiding officer of the day and told several stories that brought smiles to lips of his hearers. Colonel Cowan was an officer in a Union battery which played a part in the Gettysburg campaign.

"On the third day of the battle," he said, "two of my officers were wounded. I went with them to a hospital and before I left a wounded Confederate officer was brought in. I wish you would see to it that no reports go out that I have been wounded," the Confederate said. "My wife is in delicate condition and I'm afraid if she hears about it, it might kill her."

"I went to the doctor in charge and told him the story and he promised to do all he could."

"Twenty-three years later that Union doctor was sitting in his office at Plainfield, N. J., when a boy walked in."

"Doctor," he said, "I want to shake your hand. I am going to school over at Princeton and my father told me when I came up here to look you up. He said you saved his life."

"Doctor," he continued, "I'm the boy."

Colonel Cowan turned to the navy and the Japanese situation.

"We ought to build two battle-ships for every one laid down by Japan," he said, and the veterans cheered again and again. "The people of the sea coast cities ought not to be left without protection. We ought to be prepared to demand peace."

SCARBOROUGH SPEAKS.

Other speakers of the day were Major General John R. Brooke of Pennsylvania; Sergeant John S. Scarborough of North Carolina, and Lieutenant Governor Burchard of Rhode Island, representing the armies of the North and South. Parry Bulkley of Washington read Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

One of the most remarkable figures in camp yesterday was that of General Funkhauser of Virginia, who is 76 years old, but who was vigorous enough in the hot sun to hunt up the headquarters tent of Brigadier General Hunter Liggett, and pay his respects. The gray haired old Confederate general delighted the general of the newer army and his subordinate officers with his stories.

Here is a story that wandered into camp today and although the names are missing, it seems entirely believable.

BURY THE HATCHET.

Two veterans, one in Blue and the other in Gray, met downtown in Gettysburg. They literally fell in one another's arms, and after a tour of the town they walked hand in hand through the streets to a hardware store, bought a hatchet and tramped a mile and a half to the battlefield. They hunted up the Bloody Angle, where Pickett's charge reached its crest, dug a hole in the ground there and with tears and more embraces, "buried the hatchet."

Thousands of veterans have left the camp and Gettysburg for their homes, and thousands more probably will leave tomorrow. The army officers in charge threw a cordon over the roads leading out and examined the baggage. Many government blankets supplied for the encampment were discovered and removed.

So many cases have been reported of veterans losing their return railroad tickets and the consequent distress because of the inability to purchase transportation, that Governor Tener yesterday notified General Liggett, the United States army officer in charge of the camp, that the state of Pennsylvania will pay

the return fare of all veterans who have lost their tickets.

AT BLOODY ANGLE.

One of the picturesque events of the celebration is scheduled for today at the Bloody Angle, when the Philadelphia brigade of the Union army and survivors of Pickett's division, will form on opposite sides of the wall where the charge stopped. They will charge as best they can with their burden of years, but when they reach the wall they will stop and shake hands.

General Andrew West of Atlanta, who is to represent the governor of Georgia at today's exercises, was presented with a silver loving cup yesterday by the Georgia delegation. Judge George Hillyer of Georgia made the presentation speech.

COLUMBIANS ENJOY TALKING PICTURES

So Natural is the Combination That Audience Involuntarily Applauds as if Play Were Real.

The following is taken from The Columbia Record of July 3:

King Solomon it was who once observed that there was "Nothing new under the sun," but since his opinion was first given publicity, invention has followed invention, until it may be said in all truth, that the utterance of the royal sage is open to debate, and when one witnesses the marvelous reproductions of the latest invention of the wonder worker of all times, Thomas A. Edison, it is safe to say that they will see something that is truly unique.

Those who have already gone to the Columbia theatre to see and hear the talking motion pictures have been astounded by the perfection of the amazing combination of pictures and the human voice and nature's sounds and noises. It is an exhibition that should be seen by everybody that can afford the price. So natural and real are the pictures and the combination of the pictured characters and their actual voices that the audiences involuntarily applaud them just as if they were actually on the stage before them.

MISS JESSIE WILSON TO WED F. R. SAYRE

President's Second Daughter's Marriage to Take Place in November at the White House.

Washington, July 3.—The President and Mrs. Wilson announced last night the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, to Francis Rowes Sayre of Lancaster, Pa. The wedding is expected to take place next November at the White House. Mr. Sayre is at present an attorney in the office of District Attorney Whitman of New York.

While close friends of both families have known of the engagement for some time, announcement was withheld until yesterday, the first anniversary of Mr. Wilson's nomination at the Baltimore convention.

White House officials accompanied the chief announcement with a biography of Mr. Sayre. He is 28 years of age, and after preparing at the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa., and Lawrenceville, N. J., graduated from Williams College in 1909. He was manager of the football team there, valedictorian of his class, and interested in Y. M. C. A. work. He spent two summers with Dr. Alfred T. Grenfell in his missionary work on the coast of Labrador and studied law at Harvard Law School where he graduated last year. "Cum Laude." He has traveled extensively during his vacations, spending last summer in Alaska and Northern Siberia.

Mr. Sayre comes from a collegiate family. His father was the late Robert Heysham Sayre, for a long time president of the board of trustees of Lehigh University, and builder of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. His mother was Martha Finley Nevins, a daughter of John William Nevins, theologian and president of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa. She is descended from Hugh Williamson of North Carolina, one of the framers of the constitution. She is a sister of Robert J. Nevins, head of the American Church of Rome, Italy, and a first cousin of Ethelbert Nevins, the composer.

Miss Wilson is 24 years old and was educated at Goucher College, Baltimore, and specialized in political science. She has done much settlement work in Philadelphia and has been actively identified with the Y. W. C. A., having recently made many speeches in its behalf.

While Mr. Sayre is not known to Washingtonians, he has made several quiet visits to the White House in recent months and was a frequent visitor at the Wilson home at Princeton, N. J. The announcement was received with keen interest in Capitol society circles as the wedding starts the winter season with an important social function. Not since Miss Alice Roosevelt and former Representative ongrowth of Ohio were married, has there been a wedding at the White House and prior to that occurred the wedding of the Cleverlands.

Mr. W. M. Stevens went to Cheraw yesterday to spend the Fourth with his family.

BLEASE'S NOTE TO GARRISON

HE IS SATISFIED WITH OFFER.

Believed Governor's Letter to Secretary is Last Word in Straightening Out Military Situation.

Columbia Special to Charleston News and Courier, June 3.—Acting upon the suggestion of Secretary of War Garrison that the governor of South Carolina address a "proper note" to the war department to bring about a settlement of military affairs Governor Blease late yesterday, upon receiving a letter from General Jones and Colonel Cogswell telling of their conference in Washington, addressed the following letter to Secretary of War Garrison:

"The Hon. L. M. Garrison, the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—Sir: On June 28 certain military officers of South Carolina, including the brigadier general and the three colonels commanding respectively the three regiments of the national guard of South Carolina, met and forwarded to me a communication, copy of which is attached to this letter, and marked 'Exhibit A.'"

"I thereupon wrote a letter to each of the members from South Carolina in the national house of representatives, copy of which letter is herewith attached and marked 'Exhibit B.'"

"I also wrote a letter to Gen. Willie Jones and Col. Julius E. Cogswell, copy of which is attached to this letter and marked 'Exhibit C.'"

"Today I am in receipt of the following letter from General Jones and Colonel Cogswell:

LETTER TO GOVERNOR BLEASE.

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1913.

"Governor Cole L. Blease, Columbia, S. C.—Dear Governor: We beg leave to report to you that we had a conference with our congressional delegation and with them called upon the secretary of war, and we are much pleased to enclose you herewith the agreement by the secretary of war. He says he cannot act unless he has an official communication from you as commander-in-chief, as the ordering of the encampment is entirely in your hands, and he cannot recognize the request of any one else."

"We were most kindly treated by our delegation, as well as by the secretary of war and General Mills. They seemed only too anxious to do all we asked them to do, and, in fact, they did more than we asked them to do. We are very much pleased with the result and congratulate you upon the manner in which the matter has turned out."

"The secretary of war simply expects you to make an official request to carry out what he has agreed to do, as he could not recognize request from delegation or from us."

"We will return home in a day or two."

"Again congratulating you upon the result of today's work we are your friends,"

"WILLIE JONES,

"JULIUS E. COGSWELL."

"I presume therefore, from their letter, and from your communication to the representatives from this state, that you are willing to do the following as stated by you in said communication:

"The militia of South Carolina will have its transportation paid to the extent that federal aid is used for that purpose to the various encampments this summer. They will have subsistence while there paid under similar conditions. The companies which passed the last inspection will have their pay paid under similar conditions. The pay for the deficient companies will be retained. The deficient companies will be given another opportunity to measure up to the test, at an inspection to be held at least three months from this date. If at that time they pass the inspection they will then receive their retained pay."

"This is all I have been asking, and it is entirely satisfactory to me."

"Very respectfully,

(Signed) "COLE L. BLEASE,

"Governor."

It is believed here that Governor Blease's letter to Secretary of War Garrison is the last word in an incident which has been of national interest.

\$1,983,564,757 LOSS TO COTTON CROPS

Feature of the Government Report is Decreasing Extent of Harmful Work of Insects.

Washington, July 3.—The enormous sum of \$1,983,564,757 represents the hypothetical money loss through damage from various causes to the cotton crops of 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912 in the United States, the department of agriculture's bureau of statistics has figured out. No less than 16,094,793,100 pounds of lint loss is the aggregate of this damage to the four crops. The causes and extent of this damage to cotton forms an interesting feature of a report just issued. Climatic conditions formed the principal element of loss.

Damage to the 1912 crop amounted to \$459,349,251 or 3,765,157,000 pounds of lint. The total damage from climatic conditions was \$297,209,000, of which \$115,300,000 was due to deficient moisture, \$112,100,000 to excessive moisture and \$70,000,000 to heat.

ADMITS CAREER OF FRAUD

WANTED TO AID HIS FRIEND.

Man Who Conceals His Real Name Tells Lobby Probers of Impersonating Congressman.

Washington, July 3.—A story of misrepresentation, impersonation of public men and organized effort to influence Wall street financiers, probably without parallel in the history of congressional investigation, was unfolded today before the senate lobby committee.

A prosperous looking, self-possessed individual, calling himself David Lamar, of New York, self-described as an "operator in stocks," and admittedly the bearer of several assumed names, was the principal figure in the remarkable session. With entire abandon, arousing the committee to laughter at times by his naive admissions, he told of his impersonations, his participation in attempts to influence Wall street operators, in his association with Edward Lauterbach, a New York lawyer, in efforts to have Lauterbach retained by the Morgan firm, the Union Pacific and other great interests to head off congressional activity in Washington.

ASSUMED GUISE OF M'COMBS.

He telephoned to financial men and lawyers in the names of Representative Palmer and Representative Riordan. He assumed the guise of Chairman McCombs, of the democratic national committee, to telephone to Chairman Hill, of the republican national committee. Lewis Cass Ledyard, of New York, counsel for the Morgan firm, was one of his attempted victims. Mr. Ledyard came to the witness stand today armed with almost a verbatim account of all the conversations held with Lamar, who had represented himself as Congressman Palmer. As he read the record of conversations, in themselves unusual in their tones, Lamar, sitting nearby, laughed and nodded, saying, "That's right," and slapping his leg with apparent enjoyment.

The purpose of his impersonations, Lamar contended, was to secure reinstatement for his friend Lauterbach in the good graces of the Morgan firm. Members of the committee tonight demanded that Lamar remain in Washington for reappearance tomorrow. Edward Lauterbach, who recently testified before the committee, was recalled from New York by telegraph tonight, and Henry B. Martin, a local man, who has figured as head of the "anti-trust league," also was subpoenaed to appear.

PREPARED RESOLUTION.

Lamar declared he prepared the resolution for the Stanley investigation of the Steel trust; that it was given to Martin, who gave it to Congressman Stanley. Subsequently he said it was introduced in the house with but a few technical changes, from its original form.

Lamar denied that there had been an attempt at extorting money from any of the New York financial men. The story evolved during the day, mainly through the Ledyard testimony, indicated that the latter had been to various members of the Morgan firm to tell them of the "steel trust" investigation resolution, which Lamar had prepared; but that none of the Morgan firm would pay any attention to the matter or make any effort to stop it.

Lamar paved the way for Lauterbach to call upon Ledyard, according to testimony given by Ledyard, and corroborated by Lamar. In an interview February 8, 1913, between Ledyard and Lauterbach, the latter declared he came direct from Senator Stone, who represented Speaker Clark, and that he had a proposal to make the Morgan interests for the heading off of congressional activity against the United States Steel corporation.

STONE DENOUNCES STORY.

Senator Stone took the stand before Ledyard had finished, and denounced the whole thing as a "malicious fabrication" and a "common lie." Members of the senate committee agreed in the belief that it was a fabrication and Lamar laughingly clinched the matter by breaking in and admitting there was no truth in the allegations. He admitted that he had prepared the outline of the conditions that should be submitted to the Steel corporation attorney, but he could give no explanation of his purpose except that the whole thing was a farce.

The story of how Ledyard had kept Lamar on the telephone time after time until he could locate the real Congressman Palmer in Washington; how he had once succeeded in getting Palmer over the long distance telephone when the bogus "Palmer" was on another phone, and how he had finally traced the impersonator to a telephone in Lamar's apartments on Riverside Drive, held the committee and spectators almost dumbfounded for more than an hour.

Paul D. Cravath, one of the attorneys for the Union Pacific, and Maxwell Everts, counsel for the Southern Pacific, testified briefly as to their experiences with the telephone impersonator. During his testimony early in the day, Lamar interjected an attack upon the Union Pacific, claiming there had been a falsification in the books of the company in 1901, by which about \$80,000,000

had disappeared from its surplus.

CALLS LAMAR "LIAR."

Mr. Cravath immediately denied this, terming Lamar a "liar," a characterization which the committee insisted should be withdrawn. Cravath declared the attack had been expected for several days, as a part of a bear raid to depress the stock for speculative purposes.

While Lamar was on the stand Chairman Overman endeavored to make him give his real name, but the witness refused. He admitted under Overman's questioning that he had been in Denver under the name of David H. Lewis, but denied he had used the name of Simon Wolf. He said Lamar was not his name, but declined to give the committee further information.

ROBBED CHILD OF LONG CURLY HAIR

Two Young Men Charged With Having Used Clippers to Disfigure Boy of Eight Years.

Florence Special to Columbia Record, July 3.—Magistrate J. W. McElveen of Evergreen was called here yesterday to sit in a case on which Magistrate C. S. McCleneghan was debarred from hearing because of being distantly related to the child who had been disfigured.

The case was that of little 8-year-old DeArcy Thomas, against DuPre Seymour and Charles Joyner, two young men of about 18 and 20 years old respectively.

The charge as made in the magistrate's court was that Seymour and Joyner had taken young Thomas, who had quite a beautiful head of curly hair, and that they clipped his locks with a clipping machine like that used for clipping hair from horses.

The above story was given this correspondent by Judge McCleneghan and he states that Magistrate McElveen bound Seymour and Joyner over to the higher court for trial.

This is the first case of the kind ever up in this county, and its progress and outcome will be watched with no little interest.

FREE FOR ALL FIGHT DEFENSE OF LINCOLN

Seven Men Stabbed in Hotel When Union Veteran Resents Abuse of Martyred President.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 3.—Seven men were stabbed last night in a fight in the dining room of the Gettysburg Hotel as a result of a fight, which started when several men aroused the anger of an old veteran in Blue by abusing Lincoln. Several of the wounded men are in a serious condition at the Pennsylvania State Hospital. The State Constabulary are making desperate efforts to find the men who did the stabbing.

The wounded men were: Edward J. Carroll, sergeant of the quartermaster's corps, U. S. A.; David Faroo of Butler, Pa., member of the State Constabulary; John D. Maugin, Harrisburg; Malcolm Griffin of Bedford City, Pa.; Charles Susler of West Fairview, Pa.; Harry Renisbecker, Gettysburg, and Harry A. Root, Sr., Harrisburg.

Farbor Maugin and Griffin are in the most serious condition. Surgeons at the Pennsylvania State Hospital would not venture predictions as to their chance of recovery.

According to all the information the authorities could gather, the fight started suddenly and was over in a few minutes. It began shortly before 7 o'clock, when the dining room was full of people and caused a panic among the scores of guests. The veteran who was unhurt and disappeared in the melee was sitting near Farbor and Carroll, when he heard the slighting remarks about Lincoln. He jumped to his feet and began to defend the martyred President, and upbraided his detractors.

The men who were stabbed, according to the information the surgeons gathered, jumped to the defense of the veteran when the others closed in. Knives were out in a second and the room was thrown into an uproar. It was all over before the rest of the men in the room could get their breath and the men responsible for it all had fled. The fight spurred the medical men again last night in an effort to have the Gettysburg saloons closed during the remainder of the celebration.

The Constabulary later arrested a man who gave the name of W. B. Henry and said his home was in Camden, N. J., as one of the men concerned in the affray.

Wilson's 13 is No Hoodoo, Says President.

Washington, July 3.—President Wilson's declaration that the generally supposed hoodoo "13" was his lucky number and always had been, was recalled by society today in connection with the announcement of the engagement of Miss Jessie Wilson, second daughter of the President, and Mrs. Wilson, to Francis B. Sayre of Lancaster, Pa. The influence of the President's lucky "13," it is believed, extends to the entire Wilson family. For Miss Wilson, engaged in 1913 and to become a matron in 1913, will be the "13th" White House bride.

CO-OPERATION KEYNOTE

SOUNDED AT FARMERS' RALLY

A Rousing Meeting of Representative Persons Held at Craven Hall Yesterday.

The following account of the big Farmers' Rally held in Columbia was taken from The Columbia Record of Thursday, July 3:

Co-operation among the farmers of the South was the keynote of the meeting of farmers of Richland county in Craven hall this morning under the auspices of the Columbia chamber of commerce. Probably 150 men, representing not alone the agricultural but a number of other professions, met at 12:30 to hear addresses by Congressman A. F. Lever, State Farm Agent W. W. Long and Prof. J. N. Harper of Clemson College. The meeting resulted in a practical, sane and sensible discussion of some of the more vital problems confronting Southern farmers. It was presided over by Bruce W. Ravenel of the chamber of commerce.

REPRESENTATIVE LEVER.

Congressman Lever, whose recent appointment to the chairmanship of the house committee of agriculture places him in a position of great influence with reference to improving the condition of the farmers of the United States, was the first speaker. Briefly he traced the history of federal aid to the agricultural classes, showing that it had first been begun in 1867 as a political means of mollifying the dissatisfied farmers who threatened to throw the Republican party out of power. The establishment of agricultural colleges began at this time and has been continued since at a cost of about \$70,000,000.

The idea of establishing these colleges, said Congressman Lever, was that the graduates would return to their respective communities and teach there the lessons which they had gathered in a college course. This was inadequate, however, and Dr. Samuel A. Knapp originated the scheme of having demonstrators visit the rural districts and there show improved agricultural methods.

THE LEVER BILL.

Mr. Lever spoke of his bill which passed the last session of the house by a unanimous vote and was killed in the senate by a single vote, whereby the federal government would give to each state \$10,000 unconditionally to be used in improving the condition of the farmers and a considerably larger sum provided the state raised an equal amount. "Its purpose was," he said, "to bring to the farmer in the most vivid way the best methods of the agricultural profession."

Mr. Lever is positive that this bill will be passed at a later session of Congress.

It was Mr. Lever's belief that too much stress had been laid on cotton production and not enough on cotton marketing. "The farmer, in order to receive a fair price for his crop, must know the difference between the various grades of the staple," he said, and sounded a progressive note when he declared that "in a few years in South Carolina there will not only be an official cotton weigher but also an official cotton grader."

Mr. Lever closed his address with the announcement that Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture had agreed to establish in the state a like stock experiment station. This was received with applause.

W. W. LONG.

"Make the home more attractive," was the theme of the address by State Agent Long of Clemson College. Mr. Long's talk was very brief and included in the many sound suggestions which it contained that each farm in South Carolina should raise fruit and vegetables for the family use and that there should be more and better live stock.

Mr. Long told of an invention by Professor Conrad of Clemson College of a fly trap with a capacity of 10,000 flies an hour. The state department of the federal agricultural work will make an effort to get these traps in every home in South Carolina where they will be of great service in keeping down diseases which are carried by the fly.

That his department is making strong effort to have five schools for the teaching of better methods of farming established in each county was a statement by Mr. Long, which provoked applause.

PROF. J. N. HARPER.

A five-minute talk by Prof. J. N. Harper of Clemson College brought the meeting to a close. Professor Harper's remarks were devoted to a comparison of the states of South Carolina and Minnesota. It was pointed out that the latter state produces twice the agricultural wealth of South Carolina with poorer lands and less labor. Professor Harper attributed this to the fact that Minnesota is the leading dairy state of the nation and drew as a natural lesson that the farmers of this state could take no wiser step than to establish dairies in connection with their farms.

Messrs. A. J. and H. J. Gregory and Will Johnson went to Darlington Wednesday, remaining for the horse show in that city today.